THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—Jefferson.

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BY

MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

TERMS.

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SELECTED TALES

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

JOSEPH NATTERSTROM.

The great wealth of the late Joseph Natterstrom, of New York, was connected with several remarkable incidents, which under the pen of a writer of ordinary imagination, might grow into a romantic tale.

The merchant of the United States frequently traces the origin of his prosperity to foreign climes. He holds a magic wand in his hand, which reaches to the globe; and, if he waves it judiciously, he levies, from all quarters of the world, princely revenues. The restless sea and its richest contents, desolate islands, and the most circuitous rivers, the cultivated territory and the interminable wilderness, areas much the merchant's as the rain and sunshine, the warm breezes and the fattening dews are the property of the husbandman. But the embryo fortune of Mr. Natterstrom was not of mercantile origin. It came from the heart of Arabia, and grew out of an incursion of the Wheehabites, a reforming and fanatic sect of Mahometans, who date from Abdul Wheehab, of the last century. This man like Martin Luther, thought a reformation in morals and discipline had become necessary.

About the year 1790, Eben Beg and Ibrahim Hamet were returning home from Mecca to Abou Jbec, a village not far from the Rumleah mountains. They had united religion and trade together, as is sometimes done by the sons of Mercury. In performing their pilgrimage to Mecca with a caravan, they furthered both their temporal and eternal interests: for on their return from Mecca, they encountered a party of those children of the desert who believe they have a divine right to all the goods of this world, which they can conquer: and what they spare, they credit to their magnanimity and generosity; and herein they do not greatly differ from most other people. But the caravan of Beg and Hamet proved two powerful for the children of Hagar, who became the prey of the stranger. The spoils of that day enriched Beg and Hamet; for those Arabs had shortly before enriched themselves at the expense of another caravan.

With joyful hearts these two men approached home, having left the caravan at the intersection of the road that leads to Alleppo: rejoicing that their danger was over, that they had honorably obtained an accession of wealth, and that they had become entitled to the coveted name of Hadgee. But there soon came a blast from the desert, which converted the shady spot, with which they had encompassed themselves, into a sand heap. When within a day's journey from home, they met a man whom they knew. It was Ali Beker. Said they, "Is there peace at Abou Jbee?" "God is great, there is peace at Abou Jbee," said Ali Beker, "the peace of the grave." He turned his head away and said no more. Their hearts sunk within them. Soon after they met another man; as he approached them, he looked at them earnestly for some time, and then said, "Do I behold the unhappy Beg and Hamet!" and he tore off his turban and flung it on the ground. They passed on, neither Beg nor Hamet speaking to each other. At length they approached the confines of their village, and learned the whole. The Wechabites had been there, and being powerfully resisted and nearly overcome, they left nothing but a heap of ruins to tell the story. Beg and Hamet were now alone on the face of the earth. They made a circuit around Abou Jbee, took a last look, and passed on to Smyrna. There they remained some time, and studied the and English languages.

From Smyrna they sailed to Marseilles, and they assumed the European dress, and studiously conformed to the manners of that people—a seemingly impossible change, from a Turk to a Frenchman. From Marseilles they proceeded on foot to Paris, and after remaining there a few months, they saw such strange mistakes made, that fearing they might lose their heads without a chance of explanation, they passed on to London, where they felt quite at home. There they remained during the winter of 1793. Chancing to meet Captain Dixon of the New York packet, who had been in the Smyrna trade, they became attached to him from an accidental expression which fell from his lips at the New York Coffee House. Some one had asserted that there were not twenty merchants in the City of New York, who would pass for genuine merchants on the Royal Exchange of London—such was the mercantile honor of Englishmen. An appeal was made to Captain Dixon, who waving a direct answer, said, 'If you wish to find mercantile honor in perfection, surpassing the comprehension of a European, you must go to Turkey. A Turkish merchant's word is better than a Christian merchant's bond; the word is sacred—the bond may be disputed. I have seen many a Turk in whose skin you might sew up half a dozen Christians.' 'Allah!' said Beg in rapture, 'an infidel has spoken the truth! I wish the Prophet could hear that!' This incident led to an acquaintance with Captain Dixon, who gave them such an account of the New World, as excited their curiosity to see it. Accordingly they sailed soon after, with Captain Dixon for New York.

Beg and Hamet now began to speak the English language fluently; and concealing that they were Turks, they passed through the principal cities and towns, unconscious of the fact, for very decent Christians. Among the clans of New England they passed current for two Dutchmen of New York or Pennsylvania—and at Baltimore were supposed to be two Scotchmen, so prudently and discreetly did they demean themselves. They spent a year in the United States, the chief of the time in New York—and during that time they found ample food for their minds. Hamet told Captain Dixon that he had brought him not only to a new world, but to a new race of men—a people not really civilized, yet far from savage—not very good, nor altogether bad—not generally intelligent, nor altogether ignorant—a calculating people, who reckoned up their rights as often as they did they did their money. In fine, said Hamet, I perceive that this is a very young country, but a very old people.

As Beg and Hamet travelled through the states, they were surprised to find so much order and tranquility among a people without any apparent government—for during nearly the whole year, there was no appearance of any government. In divers provinces, each of them bigger than the pachalic of Damascus, a few men would meet once a year, wind up the government like a clock, and leave it to run at random, for, after the public agents, like a dispersed caravan, had hastened home, all signs of government vanished. 'How different,' said Beg, 'from all other countries! where the first object of government is, to make itself seen, heard and felt—whereas, among this strange people we can neither see, hear nor feel the government!'

Beg was greatly diverted in attending a lawsuit at Boston. There were five reverend judges, he said, with twelve men to help them, aided by four counsellors of the law, who consumed a whole day and part of a night, in settling a case of twenty-five dollars—and said Beg, laughing, the next morning, the jury, as they called the twelve men, came solemnly into court, and said could not agree, and never should agree whereas, said Beg, one of our cadis alone, would have settled it in twenty minutes.

A few days previous to Beg and Hamet's return to Smyrna, as Beg was passing down Wall street, he heard a man say, as he was leaving one of the offices, 'I don't believe there is an honest man in New York.' 'O, yes there is,' said another, as he was passing, 'there is Joe Natterstrom.' At that moment, an unaccountable, trance-like feeling came over Beg, and a voice, which seemed to him audible, said, 'Beg, before you leave the country, see Natterstrom and prove his honesty.' Beg had not proceeded far, before he saw two men in conversation on the side walk, and as he passed them, he overheard one of them say, 'Can I trust him with my money? Are you sure he is honest?' 'Yes,' said the other, 'honest as Joe Natterstrom.' This second incident, to a Mussulman, who believed in predestination, was as imperative as the voice of the prophet. Beg respond aloud. 'I will see Natterstrom and prove his honesty.' Presently after he heard two men disputing in Broadway, with no little passion, and as he approached them, one said, 'I will refer it to Joe Natterstrom.' 'Agreed,' said the other. 'So,' said Beg, 'this Natterstrom is also a man of judgment. I will certainly see Natterstrom, and prove his honesty.'

The next day Beg inquired for Natterstrom, and soon learned that Natterstrom had become a proverb. 'As honest as Joe Natterstrom,' was in every body's mouth; but he could find no one who could give him any account of Joe Natterstrom. All agreed that no man in New York was better known than Joe Natterstrom, yet no one of whom Beg inquired could identify him, or tell where he resided. 'Pray sir,' said Beg to a merchant on the exchange, 'can you point out to me Joseph Natterstrom?' 'No,' said he, 'I cannot; but his name and reputation are perfectly familiar to me; ask almost any man, and he will tell you where he is to be seen.' To the same question, another replied, 'I have often heard of honest Joe Natterstrom; he must be known to almost every body; but for my part, I do not recollect ever to have seen him; ask that gentleman across the way, in a drab coat, he knows every body.' Beg then accosted the gentleman in drab coat. 'Pray can you point me to Joseph Natterstrom?' 'Honest Joe Natterstrom, do you mean?' 'O, yes, I know Natterstrom; there is no man in New York better known than Natterstrom.' 'Sir,' said Beg, 'can you describe him to me?' 'I would have affirmed a minute ago,' said the gentleman in drab, 'that I well knew honest Joe Natterstrom, but I must confess I cannot describe him to you, and do not distinctly recollect that I ever saw him, but almost every body knows Natterstrom.' Beg was astonished. 'Here,' said he, 'is a man honest to a proverb, and no one knows him. Honest men must be very plenty in New York.'

Beg now thought Natterstrom must be known at some of the banks—and he inquired at the City Bank, if Joseph Natterstrom ever transacted business there? 'Do you mean honest Joe Natterstrom?' said the cashier. 'Yes,' said Beg. 'No,' replied the cashier, 'but we should be happy to accommodate Mr. Natterstrom if he wants a loan.' The cashier of the Manhattan bank said he had paid many a check drawn in favor of Joseph Natterstrom, but did not recollect ever to have seen Natterstrom—nor did he know at what bank he negotiated his business;' but said, 'Joseph Natterstrom can have any accommodation at this bank.' In short Natterstrom was known by reputation, at every bank in the city—and it seems would have commanded their funds, but none of the officers knew him.

The next Sunday Beg was certain he had obtained a clue to the person of Natterstrom. The clergyman on whose preaching Beg attended, (for, though a Mussulman, Beg believed a full third of what he heard,) spoke of Natterstrom by name, as a man of such integrity, that his name had become synonymous with honesty. But to Beg's surprise, the next day, the preacher told him he did not know the man, nor where he resided, though he supposed he was the most familiarly known man in New York—for he often heard children in the streets mention the name of honest Joe Natterstrom. Beg, now in despair of ever finding Natterstrom, began to suppose that he was an imaginary being, and, as there was not an honest real man in New York, the people had conjured up a phantom, and given it the name of Joe Natterstrom. Yet this was not the fact, for a few days after, as Beg was walking [illegible] Broad street, he saw two men in conversation, and heard one say, 'there goes Joe Natterstrom—let it be settled by honest Joe Natterstrom.'

He now followed Natterstrom in order to obtain a knowledge of his person. 'Allah!' said Beg, after he had obtained a distinct view, 'he has the mark of the Prophet—he would not be ashamed to look the Sultan in the face!' The next day, Beg, with studied secrecy, Hamet himself ignorant of it, disguised himself as an old man tottering on the brink of the grave. He painted his face more cadaverous than the natural look of death. Then, taking a bag of gold in his hand, he sought an opportunity about twilight, when Natterstrom was just leaving his compting room, and opening the door, he reached with an apparent feeble arm and trembling hand, the bag to Natterstrom and said only, 'Occupy till Ebn Beg comes, disappearing in a moment, leaving Natterstrom in a reasonable doubt, whether the occurrence was natural or supernatural. However, he immediately untied the bag, and to his astonishment counted five hundred guineas.

Natterstrom stood some time in a reverie, many unutterable things probably passing in his mind. He then reached his leger, and entered therein, 'October 21st., 1794, Received of Mr. Eben Beck five hundred guineas to be occupied for his benefit.' Beg and Hamet the next week left the United States, and returned by the way of Liverpool to Smyrna, where Beg established himself as a merchant.

The next morning Natterstrom opened a new account and placed the money to the credit of Ebenezer Beck, considering himself merely as the agent of Beck. From that time Natterstrom kept Beck concerns and his own entirely distinct—and from that day Natterstrom was esteemed the most fortunate man in the world, but Natterstrom pronounced him the most unfortunate. The money of Beg all prospered. It was like a snow ball in a damp day rolling down the white mountains. It doubled and trebled itself like an assemblage of clouds driven by contrary winds, while Natterstrom's own property was dissipated like a mist in summer. He seldom saw his own money but once: the winds, the waves, the rocks in the sea, all conspired against Natterstrom. The same tempest which wrecked Natterstrom's ship on the rock of Rodondo, drove Beg's into a famished port in the West Indies, where they weighed silver against flour. The commissions on Beg's adventure retrieved his late loss and gave him the command of as great a sum as the agent of Beg.

Natterstrom was the first to embark in trade to the Levant. The situation of the commercial world was most inviting to the commerce of the U. S. All the world was most inviting, was a new milch cow to the merchant. While all Europe were fighting for this cow, and one nation was seizing her by the horns, another by the extremity, a third by the fore leg, the merchant of the U. S. was sitting down under her, milking quietly as a milkmaid. Natterstrom freighted two ships, one on his own the other on Beck's account, and sent them to Smyrna. Capt. Dixon commanded Beck'si and Capt. Hathaway, Natterstrom's ship. On their arrival in the roadstead of Smyrna, they hoisted the flag of the U. S. which excited no little curiosity on shore for very few of the Smyrniots had ever seen our national colors.

It soon came to Beg's ears that two ships from the new world, deeply laden, were at anchor in the offing. He was immediately on board the nearest, which proved to be Capt. Hathaway's; and, learning they were both from New York, he was greatly delighted. Beg was invited into the cabin, and, at his request, was shown an invoice of the cargo. When he had perused it, he cast it on the table and said, 'I pity the owner—every article is a drug here, and would better suit in the New York market.' That is Natterstrom's ill luck,' said Capt. Hathaway, 'if he had shipped gold, it would have transmuted itself to brass—if he held in his hands the rain of heaven, it would descend in mildew.

(*To be continued.*)

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

THE PITTSBURG MANUFACTURER.

We feel for our friend Mr. Philips in anticipation. He solacis himself thus, in his last paper with counting upon Maine.

"Adding to these our previous footing, it makes the total.

For Fairfield	-	45,266
For Kent -	.	45,162
Plurality for Fairfield	-	104

"There are some plantations which did not vote in 1838, yet to hear from they will add to Fairfield's majority."

Poor man, he is doomed to disappointment.

Again he says, meaning the Whigs, "they are like Dr. Elder "Boasting of a victory they had not won. What dependence can the people place in the statements of men who will thus trifle with them?" Ah! Mr. Philips, Mr. Philips! Truly you may ask "what dependence can the people place in the statements of men who will thus trifle with them." If it be trifling to state the truth. What is it to state falsehoods? Please inform us, sir.

Mr. Philips's paper is rightly named, only he ought *not* to call it the "*American* Manufacturer." Being a foreigner, he ought to substitute *foreign* for American.

Say brother Phill, do you manufacture by the *day*, or by the *piece?* It would seem the gentleman keeps a *ware-house* and *sells* manufactures on commission; and though he is outrageous against *British* gold, he has no objection to gold or even British rags for instance, the POST-OFFICE LOAN which Mr. P. may happen to recollect. We mean the time when he hauled down the working man's colors, and ran up the ruffle shirt, *alias* the V.B flag.

We find Mr. Philips's shop so mingled up with the manufacturers of other firms, that we can scarcely tell which is which. He takes the following from the *Boston Post* of Monday. The extract above from the same paper being dated the previous Saturday.

"MAINE ELECTION.—We think that there is now but little doubt as to the election of Fairfield. We copy the latest intelligence from the Boston Post of Monday, and we believe it to be correct. We place implicit confidence in the statements of this journal, for they have proved correct; while the opposition papers have, with the arrival of every mail, told a different story, and every morning since the 22d of last month the have been publishing the '*complete returns*,' with *variations;* and the prospect is that they will continue doing so until the Presidential election. To give their readers correct information is no part of their object; they only aim at deceiving them, and hope, by continuing to 'crow,' that they may still keep them in ignorance as to the true result. But any man who will look at the returns as published in the Democratic papers, will see that they not been found to vary from one statement; but we defy them to find one Federal print, the statements of which can be relied on. No dependence can be placed in them; they have lied for the last two weeks in the very face of facts, and we request our friends to pay no attention to their contradictory statements."

"The following is from the Boston Post of Monday, the 28th ult., and it shows that Fairfield is undoubtedly elected."

We merely spread those falsehoods before the people as corroborating testimony (which it is impossible to render more clear and satisfactory,) to induce the people to "*bear in mind*" FACTS to show how shamefully they have been imposed upon by the miscalled Democracy!

"We place implicit confidence in the statements of this journal," (the Post,) says, the Manufacturer. No doubt of it, that is, that his statements are false; were they true, Mr. Philips would call them "lies."

Speaking of the statements of the Maine Whig papers on the election, Mr. P. says, "To give their readers correct information is no part of their object, they ☞ only aim at deceiving them, ☜ and still keep them in ignorance." Oh! the stuped geese why do they not apply to the Post and Manufacturer for "correct information." Here we have it fresh from the mint. "But any man who will look at the returns as published in the Democratic papers, will see that they have not been found to vary from one statement." And what is that statement? A palpable falsehood. Mr. Philips ought to have a patent right for "lieing." Here are twenty-seven words used to express the simple fact that the "Democratic papers," tell the truth. Mark his ingenuity again. "But we defy them to find one Federal print * * * which can be relied on." "No dependence can be placed in them they have ☞ lied for the last two weeks in the very face of facts, and ☞ we request our friends to pay no attention to their contradictory statements." There is brass for you! And who is the gentleman's friends? Can a man have friends, who, in defiance of facts, requests them to believe a falsehood? Not one word of truth in the whole article, as subsequent facts have proved. Is this Democracy? Mr. P. ought to blush for himself and such language! It is too gross to use to a *felon*, still more toward a brother editor. What dependence can be placed in such men as he and the Post?

But what right has these editors? What claims have they to assume supreme power over the people of a sovereign state? How does it happen that they take such an interest in the proceedings of the people of a state where they do not reside? The people of Maine are capable of managing their own affairs. Are these men wiser, and better statesmen, or better educated than the people of Maine? Or, editors of different opinions, that they presume to dictate to a whole people? But, even if they were all this, they have no right to dictate to sovereign states; let them attend to the things of their own state.

But so far from being better men, there are not such foul-mouth slanderers and hypocrites on earth—the whole. Yes, we challenge them to put their finger upon a single political article in all their papers that is not FALSE, INSOLENT, or OVERBEARING.

How can they tell what is right or wrong, in places, two to six hundred miles off? "Oh! Madam, we get the news from Democratic paper." Yes, such papers as your own; not a word of truth in them. But "lie" on gentlemen, go a head, you are doing more good to the Harrison cause than the Whigs' themselves, because it proves they are right, it open the eyes of the people.

HARRISON MOTTOES AND TIPPECANOE LADIES.

The same paper, the Pittsburg Manufacturer, has turned out some very polite Harrison mottoes. From his factory he ought to have made a few stuffed cravats for his own hero.

Speaking of the *Greensburg* meeting, which we presume, was *Democratic*, he has the following all in the same paper of Maine election:

"TIPPECANOE LADIES.—As the delegates were returning from Greensburg on Wednesday evening, the *females* in several Whig houses along the turnpike exhibited themselves at the windows, and waved black ribbons and black banners—the proper flag of the piratical party to which they seem to give the preference. However much some may object to the indelicacy of females o'erstepping the modest bounds of their proper sphere, and adopting the bearing of ill-bred partizans, it is plain that they are not as fearful as the male federalists that their principles should meet the public eye, for we cannot suppose that the black banners mean any thing but a preference for the *black cockade*.

We think it is high time for the people to bestir themselves, when their wives and daughters are insulted for waving flags. Fie, fie, Mr. P. An *Irishman* to say this! from a nation famed for their gallantry to the ladies. This is the BENTON CREED, nor are we ignorant, as the editor well knows, of the bands of foreign conspirators organizing in more towns than one in the United States at this time, ready at a sign from their leaders, to assassinate in the dark, or take arms openly to subdue the people.

This attack on the females of Pa. and the attempt upon the life of Mr. Baer, looks like it.

If the flags referred to were blacker than the hearts of such men, they are black enough.

The *Manufacturer* has something to say about Catholics. Does he mean to apply it to the *Whig Catholics* of Maryland?

THE WAY TO DO BUSINESS.

"The following is an extract of a letter from a friend in Ohio, dated October 6th:

"We are in the midst of as decided a Whig and Abolition township, (they go together every where,) as there is in our State, but we are not idle. WE KNOW OUR STRENGTH TO A MAN. Every school district has been organized. Heretofore we could not poll over from 80 to 85 votes. This year we shall poll over 100 votes. We count 111 pledged Democrats, and there are about 20 whom a little would bring over to us.

DEMOCRATS of *Maryland, Maine and other States*, these Ohio Democrats, living in the midst of enemies, afford an example worthy of your imitation. Take steps to know every Democrat and every wavering man in your respective towns and precincts; lead the wavering to the light of truth, and bring all to the polls. Do this, and a triumph more glorious than was ever achieved by a Republican people at the polls await you in November."—*Globe.*

Listen to this, Whigs. Be on your guard. "And there are about 20 whom a *little* would bring over to us." A little what? *Money*, we presume.

The public works in this city have stopped, (or we are misinformed,) or about to stop. Probably the money is kept for electioneering. The writer quoted above, doubtless in the pay of the Government, says; "But we are not idle." Therefore he cannot work for nothing and find himself. The Globe says to the people of "Maryland, Maine," &c. ☞ they must "lead the wavering to the light of truth"—any one may guess they are to be led by money.

GRATTAN AND SEDITIOUS EXCITEMENT.

Whoever has read the articles Nos. 1 and 2, published in the Globe of the 10th and 12th inst., signed "GRATTAN," will no longer hesitate to believe that a faction of a seditious tendency is ripening into open rebellion against the people of the United States. The articles commence thus;

To Irishmen. Citizens of the United States.

No. 1.

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—An unbalowed ambition on the part of certain leaders of the Opposition—the traitorous coalition of Northern Federalists and British bankers—of crazy Abolitionists and profligate politicians—their shameless hypocrisy, their vile and wicked corruptions have brought the affairs of this powerful Republic to a crisis."—*Globe.*

This is the doing of Langtree & O'Sullivan—doubtless in support of their favorite candidate, Benton, though they are ashamed of his name. "Have brought the affairs of this powerful Republic to ☞a crisis☜ This is their language. These are the men that said some two years ago, the time had arrived to "change the Government of these UNIED STATES!"

Mark the falsehood of the traitor. "Certain leaders * * *Northern Federalists, British bankers. crazy Abolitionists, profligate politicians*—their *shameless hypocrisy—wicked corruptions*, have brought this powerful Republic to a crisis. What had they to do with the Republic these TWELVE YEARS but as lookers on? The gentleman and the party he serves, have brought the country to ruin! Not a man of the Opposition could receive the office of constable.

Statesburg in South Carolina was without a Postmarter some four or five months in Major Barry's time, because there was none but nullifiers in the bounds of the county, (Sumpter, we think,) and many others were conducted by clerks. They could not send a letter from one place to another without being opened, and often robbed of the money it contained—their newspapers stopped, &c.

If we are not greatly mistaken in the firm, they had a considerable share in bringing the country to a "crisis; $50 per volume for 12 mo's! and nearly 100,000 per annum a great part of the time.

Citizens of the chivalrous West, hark to what he says of your beloved *Harrison.*

"The admirers of Harrison, it would appear, have, with equal contempt of popular intelligence, based his claims to the Presidency as much on the brilliancy of his warlike exploits, as on the antiquity of his family—how justly and how correctly so let the sacred page of history impartially determine.

"In no single act of his military career (and I challenge his tory friends to the contradiction) has he ever displayed the courage of a soldier or the capacity of a general. In energy and enterprise he was an old woman." * * *

"Yes, Irishmen, the secret of Harrison's success, and a miserable one it is, was the magic of high birth."

This is the foreign miscreant—these sweepings of foreign sewers, and outcasts of Europe, not satisfied to be upon an equality with Americans, they not only wish to RULE over them, but have the insolence to slander and villify our best men—men who have grown grey in virtue.

Mr. Grattan says;

"No wonder, I repeat, that these vile Federalists should hate, should abominate us We have contributed to keep them out of power for the last forty years; and with the blessing of Heaven, we shall keep them in purgatory for forty years."

He means murder by this it is clear, with the blessing of Heaven. Would he disfranchise American citizens for opinion sake? Surely citizens who achieved their own liberty, formed their own government, ought to participate in its administration. Is this Irishman so stupid as to believe that America would surrender her *government* into the hands of foreigners, and support them in it, without the least participation whatever?

These Federalists, bankmen and Abolitionists, are AMERICAN CITIZENS, and have equal rights with other citizens. Does this Grattan call it republican to attempt by argument, threats, or force, to bend the public mind to his opinion? In republics every man has a right to enjoy his own opinion in politics and religion. This is the foundation and top-stone of a republic, otherwise it is no republic.

This is the *Benton* scheme of Government! and this GRATTAN, his hireling, wants to allure innocent, unsuspecting Irishmen to start a revolution, and become cut throats, incendiaries, and assassins, or any thing to place the crown upon his head—(save the mark.)

GENTLEMEN! FELLOW CITIZENS! IRISHMEN! to you we speak—take the advice of a friend! one who has always defended your rights! one who has some of the best Irish blood in her veins! one whose forefathers suffered banishment and death, from British tyranny. VOTE for WHO you please, but have nothing to do with this *unholy plot!*

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

TO IANTHE.

Though few the days since thou and I
Have seen and known each other,
To thee my bosom fondly clings,
As though I were thy brother.
Thy brother? no! too cold the word
For heart so fond as mine;
For at each stroke it beateth wild
For fellowship with thine!

Nay frown not so, for though like fire
My words and actions seem;
'Tis as the fire that burneth bright
Then finds a gentler beam!
I cannot tell, I cannot speak
Those thoughts of ceaseless flame,
That seem to dry life's current up,
Enkindled at thy name.

Then ask me not to cease to *love!*
It cannot, cannot be!
So long as memory shall live,
My heart will cling to thee!
Yea, cling to thee! with thoughts so fond—
I know they'll be forgiven,
As soon command the soul to die
When lit by hope of Heaven!

Look not so cold! 'tis not befit
For beauty such as thine;
E'en Heaven would void of rapture be,
Could there no mercy shine!
Then smile, as earth, and stars, and sky,
Have often smiled on thee;
And let thy gentle heart proclaim,
What thou shoulds be to me!

Then on together will we sail
O'er life's enraptur'd ocean,
While I to thee, too fondly blest,
Will breathe my heart's devotion!
Sweet hope shall guide us joyfully
Through tempest, surge, and sadness,
And *love* shall gild each passing day,
Bestowing nought but gladness.

Norwich, N. Y. H. H.

WESTERN PECULIARITIES.

In an extract of a letter addressed to the New World, there is an account of some of the phrases used in the West, which struck the writer as *natyve.*

I give you a few specimens of their questions, answers, and phrases.

"How long do you *allow* to stay in these *diggings?*"

"Do you kill any deer?"

"No, I did not see the *first one.*"

"What time shall we arrive?"

"Oh, about *sun up.*"

"We had a *powerful heap of skiey* weather."

"I made tracks for the tall timber," meaning I must go to the woods.

"Gather a horse and put out," was another expression of departure. "As natural as bread."

Speaking of one having a good appetite, "It was astonishing how he hid turnips, and laid biled beans naterally in the shade."

But the most expressive of all was, "Do you know Mr. B.?"

"Know him! oh! I kon't know any body else."

CHEAPNESS OF TITLES ABROAD.

Wilkey, in his wonderings in Germany, speaking of poor noblemen, says that the captain of the Arpad steamer told him he had a sailor among his crew who had the highly-prized monosyllable "Von" prefixed to his name in token of his aristocratic birth. An English gentleman, or even tradesman, nay, even a mechanic, has little cause to envy many of these men of title. To illustrate how much the inhabitants of this part of the world are addicted to high sounding appellations, he mentions, that the people of his inn at Vienna wrote at the head of his bill, "fur seiner Cuaden," (or "for his Grace,") not a little to his amusement.

THE DELIGHTS OF A TOAD.—The Boston Cultivator has the following unique scrap of natural hisiory:

We have seen a toad that seemed mightily pleased with being let out of a snake's stomach, after he had advanced as far into it as six inches. It is astonishing to see how large an animal a small snake will swallow.

☞LOST.☜

On Saturday, 10th instant, "Marwin, or a Young Maid's Fortunes, 2 vols. Whoever finds the same, and will leave them at Taylor's Bookstore, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN VARDEN

Respectfully informs the Public that he is in search of *curiosities*, for the purpose of establishing a Museum in Washington City.

Those who feel disposed to aid in the above, will confer a particular favor on the Proprietor. Curiosities will be thankfully received with the name of the donor, and a description labelled on the article if left at the Museum 4½ street, City Hall.

PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE.

The *Subscriber* having taken the PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE, formerly occupied by *John Hancock*, a few doors south of corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, begs leave to inform the Public that his Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider, as in any other establishment in the City—and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for private families.

WILLIAM BENTER.

HEAD-QUARTERS

JOSEPH SMITH, Seventh street, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has laid in, and always intends keeping on hand, a choice collection of WINES and LIQUORS of all kinds.

Norfolk Oysters, and all the Delicacies of the season, served up at the shortest notice, in the most approved manner, and on reasonable terms.

Having for many years been engaged in his present business, he feels confident in his ability to give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

J. S returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, and hopes still to receive a continuance of it, at his new establishment, between D street and Louisiana avenue.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the City Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by John Hands, jr. where he intends keeping all the delicacies of the season, both in the eating and drinking way. Gentlemen will please call and taste for themselves.

Mar 1840 J. W. DEXTER.

STAR COFFEE HOUSE.

Penn. Av. near 13th street, (*south side.*)

The Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider as any other establishment in the city; and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for private families.

JOHN PURDON.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Missouri avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c., made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

VEGETABLE COUGH SYRUP.

For Colds, Whooping Cough, Pain and Soreness in the Breast, Influenza, Consumption, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and Diseases of the Breast, and Lungs generally.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the proprietor wishes to state that this Syrup is composed of Irish moss, combined with such other articles as have been found best calculated to afford relief in the above named diseases.

This medicine has been used very extensively and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended, even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the lungs; and when all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common Colds, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in Asthma, Hoarseness, Wheezing and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief; in Whooping Cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given both to adults and infants with perfect safety.

Prepared and sold by C. J. R. THORPE,
Chemist and Druggist

CHARLES CAHEN

Informs the Public that he has removed to that popular stand formerly occupied by Michael McDermott, at the corner of Sixth street and Penn. Av. where he continues to furnish refreshments to citizens and transients, as usual. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the Public in general for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Washington, D. C.
Oct. 1, 1840.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, and Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first-rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

june 15 PETER CALLAN.

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from Dandruff, by the genuine *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.*

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

DARING FRAUD.—This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail office, No 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

COMSTOCK & CO.
Wholesale Druggists, New York.

A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor.

PILES! PILES! cured at last.—This terrible complaint is warranted cured in all cases b the ytrue Hays' Liniment. In case of failure, the agents are forbidden to take any pay.

☞ Never buy unless it have the signature of Comstock & Co on the wrapper.

Sold by Wm F Bender, original proprietor for Solomon *Hays.*

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on Seventh street, one door from the corner of Pa. Av. facing *Centre Market*, formerly occupied by *John Lloyd*, Esq.

Of this long established house, for size, convenience, and comfortable apartments, little need be said. The subscriber, also, long known to the Public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords prepared by experienced cooks, and attentive servants;

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

Sept. 23, 1840.

"MOON AND SEVEN STARS."

JOHN B. CORNWALL informs the Public that he has taken the Public House formerly occupied by Mr. Clemens, at the corner of 4½ and *Penn Avenue*, where he is prepared to take boarders, and to furnish refreshment to transient visitors.

His bar is furnished with the best Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter and Cider, and pledges himself to give general satisfaction.

Sept. 23, 1840

"DEPOT HOUSE."

This is a new tavern recently opened by MICHAL MCDERMOTT, at that popular stand formerly occupied by Mr. McGuire, immediately opposite the car office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. McD. has long been known to the public as a successful carriage maker, and a most amiable man.

He has fitted up the house in a neat and commodious style, and solicits a portion of the public patronage. He is prepared to entertain travellers and citizens at the shortest notice. He has a well furnished bar, and provided with good beds and stables.

GERMAN HOTEL;
BY
CHARLES ROSENTHAL,
11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each insertion. No yearly advertising admitted. These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisements affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, if is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

FRANKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage THOMAS BAKER.

nov. 17 tf.

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at
J. F. CALLAN'S,
Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,
WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following:

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broccli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver, Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large, Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper, Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium, Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage, round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Root, Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

☞ Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

J. F. CALLAN

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics,

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale perfumers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William strs. New York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cuticular irritation, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the rarest quality, from the purest of materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any composition whatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable change from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities, it will be found an economical and powerful distribution for [illegible] handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil.

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result. It has also another property—that of purity, which however carefully Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot possess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior cleanliness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skilful manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highly scented with the pure Persian Otto of Roses.

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use.—1st. Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solution of about a quarter of an ounce of pearl-ash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the skin grease the part around the hair which may be liable to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well, so as to raise the settling at the bottom; then, (having a piece of sponge ready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb into the roots of the hair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in an opposite direction; repeat it till brown, and so on till the hair becomes black. The application could be made, the person sitting in the sun, and the brighter the atmosphere, the finer the dye becomes. If applied at night, or in the damp, it would have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form it of one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuch of the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Honey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose has something so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul: and the east of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance shall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so, that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently, its native delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved but its use rendered innoxious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion and I advise every one whose teeth a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such strong remarks upon its merits, would be futile in the proprietors to add in praise one word of their own; they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush and the Botanical Tooth Powder every morning and the mouth and Gums rinsed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, those who have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the consolation of discoveing that they can proceed no further.

STEAMBOAT AUGUSTA—NOTICE.

The Steamboat Augusta will land and take off passengers at the following landings on Potomac River, every other day from date, viz: Pye's and Budd's Landings, Maryland shore, and at Quantico, on the Virginia side of the river.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m and at 4 3-4 do. p m

From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m and at 4 do p m

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m

By order.

feb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

JAMES H. CAUSTIN, (late of Baltimore having made this city his permanent residence and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake with his accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States or the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoilation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire class arising out of French spoilatsons prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners or the Navy fund, &c. bounty lands, return duties, &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES

of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies: The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles she discovery upon which they are founded, only stating the manner in which they are to be applied In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity, and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles. is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs. he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them They symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the idrections contained in the work which accompanies them without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10. for sale by

W. F. BENDER,

Corner between Brown's and Gadsb's.

March 16, 1838.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep for manufacture to order at his old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of 9th and 10th streets, every variety in the above line, consisting of—

Sideboards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
ed, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobe
Cars and Lounges of every variety
Mahogany Chairs do
Plain and common do
Tables do
do
dc
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble, mahogany, and pier tops
Manogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles
Hair, Moss, and Shuck Matrasses &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, of various qualities, suitable for cabinet-makers and joiners, will always be kept for sale as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed.

☞ Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accustomed to handling furniture, will be kept for hire

LOOK *HERE*! THE ROACH AND BED BUG BANE,

For destroying Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, &c.

This article is certainly the most convenient and safe now in use (for the same purpose)

As it only requires to be applied two or three times during the season, which will be sufficient to destroy, and keep the bedsteads, larders, &c. free from insects of every kind,

N. B. his preparation is put up in square bottles, with the directions for use, &c.

For sale in Washington City by

William F. Bender, corner of 6th street and Pa Avenue.

Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Pa Avenue.

E. *H.* James, corner of 14th street and Pa Avenue, and by

James Barry, on the Navy Yard, and at Georgetown by O M Linthicum.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING BY *SUBSCRIPTIONS*

The Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T P. POPE.

his celebrated work, the most remarkable controversal discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhusted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents:—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Haynes, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States. It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

THE GENUINE VEGETABLE PILLS

☞ $100 *if they fail.* ☜

An effectual remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Gravel, Strictures, &c. &c.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for the cure of these complaints, the Vegetable Pills have proved the most effectual. They make a speedy and permanent cure, without regard to diet or exposure, and in the most obstinate cases, where all other remedies have failed, these Pills have been known to effect permanent cures. In more slight cases, they seldom ever require a longer time than from THREE TO SIX DAYS to effect a cure, and never have been known to fail.

These Pills possess great advantage over all other remedies of the kind, as they do not effect the breath, or cause any sickness of the stomach whatever; on the contrary they may be taken without the knowledge of the most intimate friend.

N. B. These Pills are put up in square boxes, with full directions accompanying each box, at $1 per box.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth street and Penn. Avenue, V. Harbaugh Charles Stott, W. Kirkwood, Washington. and by

James Barry, Navy Yard.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollin will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 1d March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preservers. Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Norfolk boats in half time

Passage through from Philadelphia - 30
" " " Baltimore 28
" " " Norfolk - - 25

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut street, and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore wer end of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

eb21 JAMES FERGUSSON

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory, AND *UPHOLSTER*

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in its various branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Low Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

INDIAN RESORATIVE.

For Restoring and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefit to the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative,'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. C.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Pena, No. 2 South street.

NEW BOOKS.—Damascus and Palmyra, a Journeyin the East, with a sketch of the state and prospects of Syria, under Ibraham Pasha, by Charles D. Addison of the Inner Temple.

Outward Bound, or a Merchant's Adventures, o the author of 'Ratlin the Reefer,' &c.

Are just received, for sale at

GARNET ANDERSON'S

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